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Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly: full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in resolution 57/285 of 20 December 2002, decided to implement, with effect from 1 January 2003, a revised salary scale for staff in the Professional and higher categories. This note outlines the consequential changes that would be required regarding the emoluments of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The compensation of these three senior officials was last reviewed comprehensively in January 2000 and is subject to a comprehensive review at least every five years.

II. Background

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/221 of 17 December 1980, the annual net compensation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the ICSC and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is adjusted in January of each year by 90 per cent of the movement in the consumer price index (CPI) for new York (rounded to the nearest whole number), provided that the index has increased by at least 5 per cent. Following a comprehensive review of the salary of these senior officials in 2000, which is detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/29), the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/238 of 23 December 2000, removed the requirement for at least a 5 per cent movement in the index. As the movement of the index is measured over

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the period from November to November, the compensation for these three senior officials is revised each January on an annual basis.

3. It was recognized during the 2000 review that the relativity that existed between the compensation of these three senior officials was equivalent to 97 per cent of the compensation of senior officials in 1996. However, by 1 January 2000, that relativity had fallen to 90.4 per cent. In order to restore the relativity that existed previously, it was proposed, and the General Assembly agreed, in addition to granting the CPI adjustment of 7 per cent to salaries, to also increase the salaries by an additional 3.1 per cent and to increase the special allowance of the two Chairmen to $10,000. Relativity was thus restored to 97 per cent.

III. Salary of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

4. By its resolution 57/285, the General Assembly, decided to approve an increase in the salary scales for certain grades of the Professional and higher categories. The increase was 6.3 per cent for the D-2 grade and above. Therefore, in order to maintain the salary relativity of 97 per cent referred to in paragraph 3 above, the Secretary-General would propose to apply a 6.3 per cent increase to the net compensation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ICSC and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, effective 1 January 2003.

	Current salary	*Proposed increase*
	1 January 2003	*1 January 2003*
Chairman of ICSC and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		
Net salary	157 266	167 174
Special allowance	10 000	10 000
Vice-Chairman of ICSC		
Net salary	157 266	167 174

IV. Post retirement benefits of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

5. In its resolution 46/192 of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly decided that officials appointed or elected to ungraded positions who become participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund should have their pensionable remuneration adjusted, between comprehensive reviews, in accordance with the procedure applicable for the adjustment of the scale of pensionable remuneration of

staff in the Professional and higher categories. This methodology has been applied since that time. As at 1 January 2003, the pensionable remuneration of Chairman of ICSC and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is currently $204,446 per annum and the Vice-Chairman of ICSC is currently $193,493 per annum.

6. Should the General Assembly decide to increase the salary of these three senior officials by 6.3 per cent, their pensionable remuneration should, accordingly, also be increased by the same percentage amount. In that case, the pensionable remuneration of the Chairman of ICSC and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would become $217,326 per annum and that of the Vice-Chairman of ICSC would become $205,683 per annum, effective 1 January 2003.

V. Financial implications

7. **Should the General Assembly approve the proposals outlined above, it is estimated that there will be additional requirements of $20,800 for the biennium 2002-2003. Accordingly, additional appropriations of $11,900 and $8,900 would be required under sections 1 and 29, respectively, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. This would represent the full cost of provision in respect of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the net cost to the United Nations of the provisions for the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ICSC, which are jointly financed with the other organizations to the United Nations system. The above requirements would be reflected in the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to be presented to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.**

VI. Next comprehensive review

8. In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/238 in respect of the periodic review of the compensation and other conditions of service of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ICSC and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the next comprehensive review will be undertaken in the sixtieth session of the Assembly in 2005.

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Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials

Members of the International Court of Justice

Judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted to the General Assembly to draw its attention to the issue resulting from the fact that, under the pension scheme regulations applicable to the judges of the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, there is no provision that would bar payment of a retirement pension to judges who have previously served in any one of those organs while serving as judges of another of those organs. The report also contains a proposal for formal consideration and approval by the General Assembly to address the situation.

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I. Introduction

1. The Secretary-General is responsible for undertaking periodic reviews of the conditions of service of the members of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). The last comprehensive review of the conditions of service and emoluments of the members of ICJ, the judges of ICTY, the judges of ICTR and the ad litem judges of ICTY was undertaken in 2001 and a report (A/C.5/56/14) was submitted thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 56/285 of 27 June 2002, the General Assembly decided that the conditions of service and remuneration for the members of the International Court of Justice, the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia should next be reviewed at the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly.

2. It should be recalled that the conditions of service for both Tribunals (ICTY and ICTR) have been drawn from the prevailing conditions of ICJ, as approved by the General Assembly. With regard to ICTY, particular attention is drawn to Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, and to article 13, paragraph 4, of the Statute of ICTY, as originally adopted, which specifies that "the judges shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Court of Justice. They shall be eligible for re-election". As concerns ICTR, it is recalled that the Security Council established the Tribunal, by its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, and also approved its Statute. Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Statute of ICTR, as originally adopted, specifies that "the judges of the Trial Chambers shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election".

3. Initially, the possibility of a judge completing his or her term at ICJ or a Tribunal and subsequently being appointed as a judge to a Tribunal or ICJ had not been considered. Accordingly, the issue had not been included in the review of the retirement benefits for the members of ICJ, the judges of ICTY and the judges of ICTR, nor was it raised as an issue before or by the General Assembly for revision.

4. However, it is recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 55/249 of 12 April 2001, in considering the conditions of service for the ad litem judges of ICTY, approved specific provisions that would exclude the payment of a pension from ICJ, ICTY or ICTR to a judge subsequently serving as an ad litem judge of ICTY (see A/55/806, para. 13, and resolution 55/249). The General Assembly, by its resolution 57/289 of 20 December 2002, in considering the conditions of service for the ad litem judges of ICTR, also approved specific provisions that would exclude the payment of a pension from ICTY, ICTR or ICJ to a judge subsequently serving as an ad litem judge of ICTR (see A/57/587, para. 29, and resolution 57/289).

II. Review of the pension scheme regulations of the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda

International Court of Justice

5. The Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/239 of 20 December 1983 and section VIII of its resolution 53/214 of 18 December 1998 and applicable as from 1 January 1999, provide a retirement pension to a member of the Court under the following conditions.

6. In accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of the Regulations, a member of the Court who has ceased to hold office and who has reached the age of 60 shall be entitled, during the remainder of his or her life, to receive a retirement pension under those Regulations. Article 1 further stipulates that no retirement pension shall be payable to a former member of the Court who has been re-elected to office until he or she again ceases to hold office. In that event, no payments shall be made to him or her during the period that he or she is once more a member of the Court. His or her entitlement to receive a retirement pension under the Regulations revives immediately that he or she ceases once more to be a member of the Court.

7. There is, however, no provision in the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice to bar payment of a retirement pension under those Regulations to a former member of the Court in the event that he or she is elected or appointed a judge either of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia/ International Tribunal for Rwanda

8. The same situation as described in paragraphs 5 to 7 applies, mutatis mutandis, under the Pension Scheme Regulations for judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Pension Scheme Regulations for the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda with respect to a judge who was at one time a judge of ICTY or ICTR, who has ceased to be a judge of either Tribunal and who has subsequently become a judge of the International Court of Justice; and to a judge who was at one time a judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, has ceased to be a judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and has subsequently become a judge of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (or vice versa).

9. As mentioned above, in 2001, during the consideration of the terms and conditions of service of ad litem judges of ICTY, specific consideration was given to the possibility that a person who was formerly a judge of the Court or of one of the Tribunals might subsequently be appointed to serve in ICTY as an ad litem judge of that Tribunal. This was done because, when the judges of ICTY had first proposed to the Security Council the creation of a pool of ad litem judges in that Tribunal, they had specifically envisaged that former judges of ICTY and ICTR would

probably become members of that pool and serve in the Tribunal (see A/55/382-S/2000/865, annex I, para. 116, *in fine*).

10. In his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, the Secretary-General proposed (A/55/756, para. 21), and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended (A/55/806, para. 13), that a person who was formerly a judge of the International Court of Justice or of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should cease to receive payment of the retirement pension to which he or she was otherwise entitled under the applicable set of pension scheme regulations during the time that he or she was appointed to serve in ICTY as an ad litem judge. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 55/249, endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

11. In his report on the conditions of service for the ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, the Secretary-General proposed (A/57/587, para. 29), and the Advisory Committee recommended (A/57/593 para. 23), that a person who was formerly a judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Tribunal for Rwanda or the International Court of Justice should cease to receive payment of the retirement pension to which he or she was otherwise entitled under the applicable set of pension scheme regulations during the time that he or she was appointed to serve in the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an ad litem judge. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 57/289, endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

12. In view of these previous decisions, the Secretary-General believes that the General Assembly may wish to decide that a person who was formerly a judge either of the International Court of Justice or of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should also cease to receive payment of his or her retirement pension under the applicable set of pension scheme regulations during such time as he or she might subsequently serve as a judge of another of those organs.

III. Recent developments — International Criminal Court

13. There is a further issue which has recently arisen regarding the pensions of judges of the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda which should be drawn to the attention of the General Assembly, in view of the recent election of two permanent judges of ICTY and ICTR to the new International Criminal Court. A judge may complete a period of service at the International Court of Justice or at one or other of the two International Tribunals. That judge might then be elected a judge of the International Criminal Court. As matters stand, there is no provision in the pension scheme regulations for members of ICJ and the judges of the two Tribunals that might operate to bar payment of a retirement pension under those regulations to the judge concerned. The General Assembly may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to introduce any such bar and, if so, the circumstances in which it should apply.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

14. **Should the General Assembly decide that a person who was formerly a judge either of the International Court of Justice or of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should also cease to receive payment of his or her retirement pension under the applicable set of pension scheme regulations during such time as he or she might subsequently serve as a judge of another of those organs, the Secretary-General proposes that the respective pension scheme regulations of the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, be amended to implement such a decision.**

15. **The proposed amendments to article 1 of the respective pension scheme regulations of the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, are set out in bold text in the annexes to the present report. Those suggested amendments have been designed to reflect the earlier decisions of the General Assembly with regard to former members of the Court and former judges of the Tribunals who might be appointed to serve in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia as ad litem judges or in the International Tribunal for Rwanda as ad litem judges. The three sets of pension regulations have been revised to implement these decisions as well.**

Annex I

Pension Scheme Regulations for Members of the International Court of Justice (based on the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/239 of 20 December 1983 and section VIII of resolution 55/214 of 18 December 1998 and applicable as from 1 January 1999)

Article 1
Retirement pension

1. A member of the International Court of Justice who has ceased to hold office and who has reached the age of 60 shall be entitled during the remainder of his or her life, subject to paragraphs 6 **and** 7 below, to a retirement pension, payable monthly, provided that he or she has:

(a) Completed at least three years of service;

(b) Not been required to relinquish his or her appointment under Article 18 of the Statute of the Court for reasons other than the state of his or her health.

2. For a member who has served a full term of nine years, the annual pension entitlement shall be:

- For the year 1999, US$ 60,000;
- For the year 2000, US$ 70,000;
- With effect from 1 January 2001, one half the annual salary.

3. A member serving in office as of 31 December 1998, who has been or is re-elected, shall be entitled to an increase in the amount of the pension by one three hundredth of the amount payable under paragraph 2 for each month of service in excess of nine years, provided that maximum retirement pension shall not exceed two thirds of his or her annual salary:

- For the year 1999, a maximum of US$ 81,600;
- For the year 2000, a maximum of US$ 95,200;
- For the year 2001, two thirds of annual salary, US$ 106,667.

4. A member who has served for less than a full term of nine years shall be entitled to a retirement pension in the amount of that proportion of one half of the annual salary which the number of months of his or her actual service bears to 108.

5. A member who ceases to hold office before the age of 60 and who would be entitled to a retirement pension when he or she reached that age may elect to receive a pension from any date after the date on which he or she ceases to hold office. Should he or she so elect, an actuarial reduction factor of one half of one per cent per month should be applied on the retirement pension which would have been paid to him or her at the age of 60.

6. No retirement pension shall be payable to a former member who has been re-elected to office until he or she again ceases to hold office. At that time, the amount of his or her pension shall be calculated in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 4 above on the basis of his or her total period of service and shall be subject to a reduction

equal in actuarial value to the amount of any retirement pension paid to him or her before he or she reached the age of 60.

7. **No retirement pension shall be payable to a former member who has been elected or appointed a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the International Tribunal for Rwanda or who has been appointed to serve in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an ad litem judge until he or she ceases to hold that office or appointment.**

Annex II

Pension Scheme Regulations for judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (based on the provisions of section VIII of General Assembly resolution 53/214 of 18 December 1998 and applicable as from 1 January 1999)

Article 1
Retirement pension

1. A judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia who has ceased to hold office and who has reached the age of 60 shall be entitled during the remainder of his or her life, subject to paragraphs 4 **and 5** below, to a retirement pension, payable monthly, provided that he or she has:

(a) Completed at least three years of service;

(b) Not been required to relinquish his or her appointment under Article 18 of the Statute of the Court for reasons other than the state of his or her health.

2. The amount of the retirement pension shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the judge has served a full term of four years and ceases to hold office after 1 January 2001, the amount of the annual pension shall be two ninths (2/9) of the annual salary;

(b) If the judge has served a full term of four years and ceases to hold office after 1 January 1999, but before 1 January 2000, the amount of the annual pension shall be US$ 26,500;

(c) If the judge has served a full term of four years and ceases to hold office after 1 January 2000, but before 1 January 2001, the amount of the annual pension shall be US$ 31,000;

(d) Judges who have served a term of four years and who retire in 1999 or 2000 shall receive an increase in their pension, as follows: As noted above, judges retiring in 1999 shall receive an annual pension of US$ 26,500. Their annual pension shall be increased to US$ 31,000 in 2000 and to US$ 35,500 in 2001. Judges retiring in 2000 shall receive an annual pension of US$ 31,000. The pension shall be increased to US$ 35,500 in 2001;

(e) With effect from 1 January 1999, all pensions in course of payment as at 31 December 1998, including pensions of judges who retire on or before that date, shall be increased by 10.3 per cent, i.e., the change resulting from the increase in the annual salary;

(f) If a judge served for less than a full term of four years, the amount of the pension shall be that proportion of the annual pension which the number of months of his or her actual service bears to 48;

(g) If the judge came into office prior to 1 January 1999 and has been or is subsequently re-elected for another term, he or she shall continue to receive 1/133rd of the International Tribunal's pension benefit for each further month subsequent to his or her initial term, up to a maximum pension equivalent to 8/27th of the annual

salary. Judges elected to terms of office commencing after 31 December 1998 shall not be entitled to an increase in their pension benefit in case of re-election.

3. A judge who ceased to hold office before the age of 60 and who would be entitled to a retirement pension when he or she reached that age may elect to receive a pension from any date after the date on which he or she ceases to hold office. Should he or she so elect, the amount of such pension shall be that amount which has the same value as the retirement pension which would have been paid to him or her at the age of 60.

4. No retirement pension shall be payable to a former judge who has been re-elected to office until he or she again ceases to hold office. At that time, the amount of his or her pension shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 above on the basis of his or her total period of service and shall be subject to a reduction equal in actuarial value to the amount of any retirement pension paid to him or her before he or she reached the age of 60.

5. **No retirement pension shall be payable to a former judge who has been elected a member of the International Court of Justice or who has been elected or appointed a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for Rwanda or who has been appointed to serve in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an ad litem judge until he or she ceases to hold that office or appointment.**

Annex III

Pension Scheme Regulations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (based on the provisions of section VIII of General Assembly resolution 53/214 of 18 December 1998 and applicable as from 1 January 1999)

Article 1
Retirement pension

1. A judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia who has ceased to hold office and who has reached the age of 60 shall be entitled during the remainder of his or her life, subject to paragraphs 4 **and 5** below, to a retirement pension, payable monthly, provided that he or she has:

(a) Completed at least three years of service;

(b) Not been required to relinquish his or her appointment under Article 18 of the Statute of the Court for reasons other than the state of his or her health.

2. The amount of the retirement pension shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the judge has served a full term of four years and ceases to hold office after 1 January 2001, the amount of the annual pension shall be two ninths (2/9) of the annual salary;

(b) If the judge has served a full term of four years and ceases to hold office after 1 January 1999, but before 1 January 2000, the amount of the annual pension shall be US$ 26,500;

(c) If the judge has served a full term of four years and ceases to hold office after 1 January 2000, but before 1 January 2001, the amount of the annual pension shall be US$ 31,000;

(d) Judges who have served a term of four years and who retire in 1999 or 2000 shall receive an increase in their pension, as follows: As noted above, judges retiring in 1999 shall receive an annual pension of US$ 26,500. Their annual pension shall be increased to US$ 31,000 in 2000 and to US$ 35,500 in 2001. Judges retiring in 2000 shall receive an annual pension of US$ 31,000. The pension shall be increased to US$ 35,500 in 2001;

(e) With effect from 1 January 1999, all pensions in course of payment as at 31 December 1998, including pensions of judges who retire on or before that date, shall be increased by 10.3 per cent, i.e., the change resulting from the increase in the annual salary;

(f) If a judge served for less than a full term of four years, the amount of the pension shall be that proportion of the annual pension which the number of months of his or her actual service bears to 48;

(g) If the judge came into office prior to 1 January 1999 and has been or is subsequently re-elected for another term, he or she shall continue to receive 1/133rd of the International Tribunal's pension benefit for each further month subsequent to his or her initial term, up to a maximum pension equivalent to 8/27th of the annual

salary. Judges elected to terms of office commencing after 31 December 1998 shall not be entitled to an increase in their pension benefit in case of re-election.

3. A judge who ceased to hold office before the age of 60 and who would be entitled to a retirement pension when he or she reached that age may elect to receive a pension from any date after the date on which he or she ceases to hold office. Should he or she so elect, the amount of such pension shall be that amount which has the same value as the retirement pension which would have been paid to him or her at the age of 60.

4. No retirement pension shall be payable to a former judge who has been re-elected to office until he or she again ceases to hold office. At that time, the amount of his or her pension shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 above on the basis of his or her total period of service and shall be subject to a reduction equal in actuarial value to the amount of any retirement pension paid to him or her before he or she reached the age of 60.

5. **No retirement pension shall be payable to a former judge who has been elected a member of the International Court of Justice or who has been elected or appointed a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or who has been appointed to serve in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an ad litem judge until he or she ceases to hold that office or appointment.**

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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Death and disability benefits

Note by the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The information contained in the annex to the present note is submitted pursuant to General Assembly decision 54/459 B, as well as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its report A/55/883.

2. In accordance with those recommendations, the present note summarizes the progress made in 2002 in processing death and disability claims (see annex, tables A and B). The total number of casualty notifications received and claims submitted under the new methodology for incidents occurring from 1 January 1997 to 31 December 2002 is presented in table C of the annex. Table D of the annex indicates the volume and value of claims processed during 2002.

3. As stated in the last annual report, dated 15 April 2002 (A/C.5/56/41), 78 claims were pending as at 31 December 2001. During 2002, 82 claims were received, bringing the total number of claims available for processing to 160. Of these 160 claims 126 were processed, with 34 pending as at 31 December 2002. Those 34 pending claims include 21 for which documentation from the troop contributor is lacking. All claims based on the old methodology have been processed.

II. Improved efficiency in the processing of death and disability claims

4. The Claims and Information Management Section of the Finance Management and Support Service continues to be organized into geographical teams, as described in an earlier report of the Secretary-General (A/56/939, para. 28). This arrangement has worked very well, as is evident from the 92 claims processed in 2002, compared with the 78 claims processed in 2001, resulting in a reduction in the number of claims pending at the end of 2002. Almost all claims are now processed within the 90-day timeline established by the General Assembly when complete information is provided by the Member State at the time of submission of the claim. In addition, training has been provided to Permanent Missions on the documentation required by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to process claims. This has improved the completeness of the documentation submitted by Member States and has shortened the time required for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to certify death and disability claims.

III. Conclusion

5. Reports on death and disability claims processing were initially required quarterly and were later condensed into an annual report, the primary intention being to keep track of the backlog of death and disability cases pending processing, particularly those cases that were processed under the old methodology. As stated in last year's note on this matter (A/C.5/56/41), there is no longer any backlog of claims. The new death and disability methodology is working well, as is well understood by all parties concerned, and the Claims and Information Management Section has been able to process claims in a timely manner. In the light of the foregoing, the General Assembly may wish to consider whether there is a continuing

need for such reporting to be provided outside of the framework of the overall claims processing.

IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

6. It is recommended that the General Assembly consider whether there is a continuing need for annual death and disability reporting to be provided outside of the framework of the overall claims processing.

Annex

Death and disability claims processed during 2002

A. Annual report for 2002 by country

Country	*Claims pending as at 1 January 2002*	*Claims received in 2002*	*Claims processed in 2002*[a]	*Claims pending as at 31 December 2002*
Austria	1	1	1	1
Bangladesh	1	7	7	1
Bolivia	–	3	3	–
Brazil	1	–	1	–
Denmark	2	–	2	–
Fiji	1	2	2	1
Finland	–	1	1	–
Ghana	1	1	2	–
Ireland	–	8	8	–
Jordan	46	2	27	21
Kenya	–	28	22	6
Namibia	1	–	–	1
Nepal	1	–	1	–
New Zealand	–	2	1	1
Nigeria	4	2	4	2
Pakistan	–	4	4	–
Philippines	–	1	1	–
Poland	4	10	14	–
Slovakia	–	1	1	–
Thailand	1	2	3	–
Ukraine	–	4	4	–
Uruguay	1	–	1	–
Zambia	13	3	16	–
Total	**78**	**82**	**126**	**34**

[a] The number of claims processed includes those that have been approved for payment and those that have been rejected.

B. Annual report for 2002 by mission

Mission	*Claims pending as at 1 January 2002*	*Claims received in 2002*	*Claims processed in 2002*[a]	*Claims pending as at 31 December 2002*
MONUA	1	–	–	1
MONUC	–	3	3	–
UNAMIR	1	–	1	–
UNAMSIL	32	47	52	27
UNAVEM	14	–	14	–
UNCRO	1	–	1	–
UNDOF	1	8	8	1
UNFICYP	1	–	1	–
UNIFIL	3	14	16	1
UNIKOM	1	1	1	1
UNMEE	–	1	1	–
UNMIK	–	1	1	–
UNPROFOR	1	–	1	–
UNTAET	22	7	26	3
Total	**78**	**82**	**126**	**34**

[a] The number of claims processed includes those that have been approved for payment and those that have been rejected.

C. Total number of casualties reported and claims submitted for incidents occurring from 1 January 1997 to 31 December 2002 under the new methodology[a]

Mission	*Fatalities*			*Injuries and illness*			*Total*		
	Casualty notifications received	*Claims received*	*Claims expected*[b]	*Casualty notifications received*	*Claims received*	*Claims expected*[c]	*Casualty notifications received*	*Claims received*	*Claims expected*
MINURCA	2	1	1	1	–	1	3	1	2
MINURSO	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	2	4
MONUA	9	7	2	26	1	25	35	8	27
MONUC	6	3	3	2	–	2	8	3	5
UNAMSIL	84	41	43	154	33	121	238	74	164
UNAVEM	4	1	3	24	–	24	28	1	27
UNDOF	3	2	1	3	9	–	6	11	1
UNFICYP	2	–	2	5	–	5	7	–	7
UNIFIL	31	25	6	249	15	234	280	40	240
UNIKOM	3	2	1	30	2	28	33	4	29
UNMEE	2	1	1	39	1	38	41	2	39
UNMIBH	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	–	5
UNMIK	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
UNMISET	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
UNOMIG	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
UNPREDEP	3	3	–	5	–	5	8	3	5
UNPSG	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNSMIH	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTAES	5	1	4	23	3	20	28	4	24
UNTAET	16	13	3	51	5	46	67	18	49
Total	**180**	**101**	**79**	**622**	**71**	**558**	**802**	**172**	**637**

[a] Only notifications of casualty received during the period are included. It should be noted that claims may be submitted for which no notification of casualty was submitted by the peacekeeping mission. Such claims would be certified using other substantiating documents originating from the peacekeeping mission.

[b] From past experience, it is possible to assume that death claims for all fatalities will be submitted.

[c] On the basis of past experience, permanent disability claims are received for only 20 per cent of the injuries and illnesses reported. On this basis, 112 claims may be reasonably expected out of the 558 notifications of casualty for which no claim has yet been submitted.

D. Volume and value of death and disability claims processed[a]

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(United States dollars)

Country	Total claims processed	Death claims		Disability claims	
		Number	Value[b]	Number	Value[b]
Austria	1	–	–	1	5 201
Bangladesh	7	7	340 000		–
Bolivia	3	2	100 000	1	6 000
Brazil	1	1	73 212	–	–
Denmark	2	–	–	2	65 534
Fiji	2	2	100 000	–	–
Finland	1	1	2 237	–	–
Ghana	2	2	100 000	–	–
Ireland	8	–	–	8	230 022
Jordan	27	–	–	27	217 000
Kenya	22	6	300 000	16	129 750
Nepal	1	–	–	1	12 500
New Zealand	1	–	–	1	10 500
Nigeria	4	3	150 000	1	28 500
Pakistan	4	2	100 000	2	73 000
Philippines	1	1	50 000	–	–
Poland	14	1	50 000	13	48 781
Slovakia	1	1	50 000	–	–
Thailand	3	3	150 000	–	–
Ukraine	4	4	200 000	–	–
Uruguay	1	–	–	1	12 500
Zambia	16	6	280 000	10	77 500
Total	**126**	**42**	**2 045 449**	**84**	**916 787**

[a] Processed claims cover all claims certified for payment as well as rejected claims.

[b] United States dollar amount for claims submitted in the local currency is as at the date of certification or rejection.